



## Laws of the United States

FIRST SESSION OF NINETEENTH CONGRESS

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT making partial appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to the objects herein specified to wit: for the pay and subsistence of the officers, and of the seamen, one hundred thousand dollars; for provisions, twenty thousand dollars; for repairs, twenty thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the United States, and

President of the Senate.

February 19, 1822—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the Apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fourth Census.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one Representative for every forty thousand persons in each State, computed according to the Rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; that is to wit: within the State of Maine, seven; within the State of New-Hampshire, six; within the State of Massachusetts, thirteen; within the State of Rhode Island, one; within the State of Connecticut, six; within the State of Vermont, five; within the State of New York, thirty-four; within the State of New Jersey, six; within the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-six; within the State of Delaware, one; within the State of Maryland, nine; within the State of Virginia, twenty-two; within the State of North Carolina, thirteen; within the State of South Carolina, nine; within the State of Georgia, seven; within the State of Alabama, two; within the State of Mississippi, one; within the State of Louisiana, one; within the State of Tennessee, nine; within the State of Kentucky, twelve; within the State of Ohio, fourteen; within the State of Indiana, three; within the State of Illinois, one; and within the State of Missouri, one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as the Returns of the Marshal of the State of Alabama are not complete, in consequence of the death of the former Marshal, who commenced the enumeration in said State, nothing in the Act contained, shall be construed to prevent the State of Alabama from having three Representatives, if it will be made to appear to Congress, at the next session, that the said State, at the time of passing this Act, would have been entitled to that number, according to its population and the ratio hereby established. If the said Returns had been complete March 7, 1822.

(Signed as above.)

## DEBATE ON THE Convention Question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
Dec. 18, 1821.

(Mr. Stanley's Speech concluded.)

By consulting the very correct Map of the State, by Price and Strother, it appears that the point midway between the Tennessee and the Tennessee line, on the northern boundary of the State, was the western corner of the Granville county; suspending a plumb, or drawing a line south from that point, it gave to the western half of the State, thirty-five counties, including the whole of Granville, all but a small section on its south-west corner, the greater part of Cumberland, Bladen and Brunswick. In his calculations, he rejected Cumberland from the State. That county does not go with us, we take no benefit of its weight in our

From the Comptroller's Report to the present session, of the land tax, at the rate of six cents of tax for every one hundred dollars of the value, of the lands in the

Eastern 35 counties, rejecting fractions is \$18,710,000

Add the value of the lands in the Western counties, at the same rate, is 15,352,000

The late census shows that the Eastern counties contain 113,891 slaves; estimate them at \$250 each, the value is \$28,472,750

The Western counties contain 91,026 slaves, value 22,756,500

The result of these statements, gives to the East a property in lands and slaves of \$47,000,000

And to the West 38,000,000

Shewing the property in the East, in these items only, to exceed that of the West, \$9,000,000

Apportion the whole representation of the sixty-two counties in the House of Commons, (134 members) by this estimate of property, and the East will be entitled to sixty-eight members, and the West to fifty-six members.

That part of the revenue of the State, collected by the sheriff for the present year, is sixty-six thousand dollars. Of this the East paid thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the West twenty-nine thousand dollars. Apportion the representation by taxation, the East will be entitled to sixty-nine members, the West to fifty-five members.

Upon the basis of property and taxation, then, the Eastern half of the State would be entitled to thirteen representatives more than the Western half. And permit me to say, that the growing value and improvement of the Eastern section will continue to increase the difference in their favor. Before leaving this view of the question, it was proper to remark, that there was no other property brought into the estimate. The West have their farms stocked; so have the East; but the East have large towns, which possess and employ a considerable commercial capital, in merchandise, vessels &c. They own one questionably, nine-tenths of the bank capital of the State. Against these funds, amounting to many millions more, the West have nothing to set off.

But the West claim the advantage of numbers. On this point I was gratified, said Mr. S. to hear the gentleman from Hillsborough (Dr. Smith) admit the rule of federal numbers to be the proper ground of calculation. Certainly this is correct, and objections to the rule would come with an ill grace from us, who enjoy it as a right in our compact with the Northern States, and under which this State sends three representatives to Congress, gives three votes in the election of President, and which places in the hands of the Southern States, the power to turn the scale in the election of President. By this rule of apportioning the one hundred and twenty-four members, the West would be entitled to seventy-four, and the East to forty-nine representatives. Upon the average of the three modes, the East would have sixty-two, and the West sixty-one members.

As to the other branch of the objection, arising from the equal representation of counties of unequal size and population, Mr. S. said, if any injustice resulted from this circumstance, it admitted a remedy without a Convention; the Legislature was competent to regulate the boundaries of counties. But no rule could be adopted which would give equality. The counties must vary daily, as well in population as in wealth; and if made equal, the equality could not be preserved for a day. In his view, no inconvenience or injustice resulted from the existing state of the counties. Each section of the State formed one great community, which common feelings and interests; there were small counties in both sections; and invariably there would be found such strong affinity between the great and general interests of adjoining counties, great and small, that while all were represented, and while all were governed by the same laws, there could be no just ground of jealousy; although it might happen the representative was elected by three hundred men in one county, and by three thousand in the next.

Mr. S. said he could not believe that the Constitution was imperfect, nor the practice under it unjust, in regard to the important matter of representation. Wealth, taxation and population each had its influence. For the opposite claim, that population alone should govern representation, and give laws to the State, there was no pretence of reason, and no sanction of authority. North Carolina, he hoped, would not be the first to fall into a fanciful experiment, at the sacrifice of a principle of the utmost magnitude.

Mr. S. said the complaints against the practice under the Constitution, were as unfounded as the charges against the Constitution itself. Our laws are equal; good or bad, we all alike live under them: If our burdens are unequal, it is the East that pays the larger part of the tax, and we do not complain of it. Public money is no lavished upon the East; with the power in our hands, we have given money to improve the West, and have taken nothing to ourselves. The honors and offices of the State, the loaves and fishes, so called, from the fragility of our government, are not of a kind to excite those active principles of the human breast, avarice and ambition; but such as they are, the West have more than an equal share, and at this moment, as is generally the case, the far greater proportion of those of importance are filled from the West. It is fit, also, to mention one important particular in which the East have given the whole power to the West: I mean the power of choosing the electors of President and Vice-President—since by the general ticket election, the West having more votes than the East, can elect a ticket, in opposition to the unanimous vote of the East. This surrender of right and power, must be remembered as one of those sacrifices of public good, which, in times past, party spirit made to party purposes.

The next objection urged against the Constitution, is that advanced by the gentleman from Richmond (Mr. Leake): The want of a more speedy means of removing the Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, than that of impeachment for crimes; in other words the want of a provision to make the tenure of the office of Judge to be not during his good behavior, but during the pleasure of the Legislature. Mr. S. said, he had hoped a doctrine so dangerous to the best interests of the country, would never again have found an advocate in this House. By the forms of government happily adopted in the States, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are made separate and distinct; the Constitution limiting and superintending the operations of the Legislature. The Legislature is bound to act within certain prescribed limits; its power is strictly defined. Can the agent transcend the authority given by his principal?—and if he does, shall not the will of the master, the people, be preferred to the will of the servant, the Legislature? With power to make laws, and with power to execute them, the Legislature would have been despotic. To prevent this evil, to check the Legislature, to confine its acts within the limits marked out in the Constitution, the Judiciary, as a separate and independent branch of government, was created. Important as this department is, it has no control over the strength or the wealth of the State; it has no capacity to injure; it is the least dangerous and weakest of the departments; yet as it is its province to protect the citizen against the oppression of the Legislature, it is justly regarded as the citadel of public justice and public safety. Experience has shown that passion and injustice, at periods, have influenced every community: the favorite of one day, has been the victim of the next, and systems of policy and ambition, of folly, or of wisdom, have flourished and fallen with their authors. This department, the Judiciary, has been created, separate, coordinate and independent, to check the career of the Legislature; to bring us to pause, and by compelling reflection, to protect us against our worst enemies, ourselves! While you secure its independence, you preserve its integrity and firmness; and it remains what the Constitution intended it should be, the ark of our safety; but if you render the Judges dependent on the Legislature for the continuance of their offices, and the supply of their bread, you barter independence and virtue for servility and corruption; you convert the sentinel into an enemy, and render that department a curse, which was designed for a blessing. Mr. S. said, these truths were so obvious, and the observation, to enforce them so true, that he had believed a doctrine so dangerous as that he now opposed, a doctrine which claimed omnipotence for the Legislature, and dependence for the Judiciary, had ceased to exist, except as rare and melancholy instances of partial lunacy; and he fervently prayed that the malady might not be more extensively injurious to the individuals afflicted.

The mode of appointing militia officers mentioned by the same gentleman as an objection to the Constitution, Mr. S. considered as of no consequence. As the militia ought to be, the whole body of free men armed and disciplined, the command sure,

would be interesting; but as they are not uniform either in arms or dress, and without discipline; who are their officers, or how they are chosen, was not worth consideration.

The gentleman from Hillsborough, (Dr. Smith) is pleased to say, there should be no objection to a Convention, for a Convention could not injure us. Surely I misconceived the gentleman's meaning. Passing over the heavy expenditure which must attend the measure, I ask will not a Convention be unreasoned? Will it not have absolute power? Who can control it? Does not the formation of a Constitution require the greatest effort of human genius, directed by the purest virtue? What security have we, that a Convention to be now assembled, would be thus enlightened and guided? May they not authorize encroachments still further than we have already made on the right of trial by jury? May they not render the Legislature despotic, and life and property insecure, by destroying the independence of the Judiciary? May they not adopt the notion so far advanced, of regulating representation solely by population? May they not, in short, while they preserve the form of Republican Government, mar the enjoyment of every right, and abridge every blessing of prosperity? We know that a Convention may do these mighty mischiefs; this is sufficient to warrant us in withholding the power, until evils which do not yet exist under the present Constitution, require so hazardous a remedy. It is true other States have had Conventions, but Mr. S. said, he believed it was also true, that, with very few exceptions, they had not improved the condition of the States in which they had been called, but had left them worse than they found them.

The authority of Vattel read by the gentleman from Hillsborough, Mr. S. said, he considered entitled to more respect than was paid by those who sneered at his "worm-eaten pages." Vattel gives as his opinion, "that a nation may change its Constitution, by a majority of votes; and whenever there is no hindrance in this change, he can be considered as contrary to the will of the people." That the power of the nation is unlimited cannot be denied—all power rests in the people; they made the Constitution, and physically a majority can destroy it. Yet the Constitution spoken of by Vattel, was that unwritten form of government, resulting from usage which alone had existed at the period in which he wrote. And one view of this subject Vattel could not take, because it results from a state of things not existing in his day. I mean, the formation of written Constitutions of a free people. When the people of these States declared that all connexion between them and Great Britain was dissolved, and that they were free sovereign and independent, they reduced their "act of civil association" to writing; they formed written Constitutions. By the terms of this association, by this written Constitution, the people surrendered their natural rights, to the hands of the Legislature, except so far as by express reservation they retained them. With great caution the people of this State prefixed to their Constitution a Bill of Rights, which I understand to be an enumeration of rights reserved, and of powers not granted. Is this power to form a Convention and destroy the Constitution reserved? Is the power reserved to a portion of the people, without the consent of the representatives of the whole, expressed in an act of the Legislature, to form a Convention? And if the power is not reserved, would not such a Convention, in the words of Vattel be "contrary to the act of association, and to the intention of those who united under it?" A portion of the people may assemble, but to make it seem, said Mr. S. it will be nothing more than the exercise of the "holy right of insurrection," which, as it succeeds or not, may be termed rebellion or revolution. At all events, he inference is strong, that the right to form a Convention and to alter the Constitution, without the sanction of the Legislature, is not believed to exist; since in every State it has originated with the Legislature, and though often applied for, and repeatedly refused, no attempt has ever been made to proceed without Legislative sanction. And the repeated applications from a portion of this State, to the Legislature, for a Convention, show beyond contradiction, that they act under the conviction that a Legislative authority is necessary, to justify the means



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## POETRY.

### FAME, WEALTH, BEAUTY, AND RELIGION.

Victor! what avails the wreath  
That east entwined thy brow?  
Alas! those flow'rs no longer breathe,  
For death hath laid thee low:  
Ah! what avails the storied urn  
That blazons forth thy fame?  
That sculptur'd vase so dust shall turn,—  
Oblivion blot thy name.

What too avail those scars, so deep,  
Receiv'd in battle fray?  
Their proof of valour? Time shall sweep  
Thy valour's proofs away:  
And what avails the poet's song  
That sounds thy praises forth?  
The poet's head shall rest ere long  
Upon its mother earth.

Ad'rice! what avail thy dreams  
Of happiness in gold?  
Thy funeral torch already gleams,  
Thy days on earth are told:  
What now avails thy hoarded wealth,  
Is it with thee inurn'd?  
No—"Naked from the earth you came,  
"And naked hast return'd!"

Beauty! what avail the rose  
That decks that dimple cheek?  
Age on thy head shall strew his snows,  
And death his vengeance wreak;  
And what avails thy form so fair,  
Or eyes so dazzling bright?  
Thy form shall waste 'neath sullen care,  
Those suns shall set in night.

But, blest RELIGION, much avails  
Thy hope and bliss of heav'n;  
For though the bark by adverse gales,  
On Death's dark bore be driv'n,  
Yet thou canst smile—thy steady eye  
Can pierce the cheerless gloom,  
And view, through dark futurity,  
The day spring of the tomb.

#### ANECDOTE.

A sprightly young widow had just received addresses of a tender sort from two gentlemen, both virtuous, respectable and amiable; one of them, however, a most accomplished scholar, the other a child of Peru. When her brother entered the room where she was sitting in an attitude of more profound cogitation than was usual with her—"my dear sister," said he, "are you going to astonish the world with a perpetual motion of the quadrature of the circle, or are you plotting to blow up oxygen and hydrogen with a new nomenclature?" "Neither, George," she replied, "I was merely resolving a question of Dollars and Sense."

Bridgetown Whig.

From the Charleston Courier.

#### NEW CENSUS.

A pretty piece of business indeed! Because of the rambling runaway propensities of our citizens, who are gone to be polished in the Western country, our state is in danger of losing a member of Congress. Poor South Carolina—

"Deserted at her utmost need,"

"By those her former bounty fed"

Abandoned for Kentucky, and Ohio, and Alabama! The salt water is to lose a representative where the fresh water gets one—he man of the drawing room is turned out. The statesman of the meridian is quenched, and the statesman of the twilight peeps over the horizon. How cruel in these deserters to take from us their smiling countenances, and their blooming wives, and swarming children, and industrious slaves, and their horses and their asses and their oxen and all that is theirs. But all his did not content them. Having read of the Traveller of Goldsmith, who "dragged at each remove a lengthening chain," each of these wanderers dragged with him a lengthening musket, of the goods and chattels of the State of South Carolina. The consequences of which is, that suits have been commenced against several of our best militia officers for the recovery of the runaway muskets of these runaway radicals, if they can be so called, having no root any where.

We have not much occasion it is true for the arms, being at peace; but we cannot spare any of our politicians. If those who have left us would return once in ten years, just in time to be called over in the great roll when it is called by the National Orderly, after being counted, they might return to their abodes; but even that it seems they will not do. We must therefore make the best of it. If the number of our representatives is diminished, like the Sybilline leaves they will be more valuable as they are more scarce. If any one of our nine pins at Washington are to be knocked down by Congress, we hope at least it may not be Mr. Lowndes.

#### THE JEWS.

In the days of Solomon the number of Jews did not exceed 7 millions, and there are now in the world nearly four millions—

3000 of whom live in the United States, one million in Poland, and 50,000 in England. Let the reader remember that the day is fast approaching when the scattered remains of the house of Israel will be gathered together.

#### LAST MOMENTS OF BONAPARTE

From a work which has recently appeared at Paris, under the title of "Captivity of Bonaparte at St. Helena."

Bonaparte for some time considered himself attacked by an internal disease which would speedily prove fatal to him. He sometimes mentioned it, accompanied with somberous presentiments. But it was supposed to be nothing more than the wandering of an active imagination left unemployed.—Some weeks before his death he labored with a spade in his garden so long and so severely as almost to faint from fatigue. Somebody suggested to him the probable injury to his health—"No," said he, "it cannot hurt my health; that is lost beyond all hope. It will not shorten my days." I suspect he gave but little time to the composition of Memoirs of his life.—Bertrand one day urged him to labor with more assiduity. "It is beneath me," said he, "to be the historian of my own life.—Alexander had his Quintus Curtius, and I shall have mine. At all events, my life is recorded in my achievements." A short time before his malady became serious, he abandoned his reserve and became familiar with every body. He set a high value upon Bertrand, but did not like him. He said to him one day at table, Bertrand it is not your attachment to me, but your love of glory that brought you to St. Helena, you would immortalize your name as my *fidus Achates* (the faithful companion of the Hero of the *Æneid*.) A little girl only nine years old, the daughter of a sergeant of the garrison, often kept him company. He took a great pleasure in speaking to her, and on her coming always kissed her on the cheek. He constantly provided himself with fruits or sweetmeats for her, and shortly before his death hung round her neck a small gold watch by a gold chain. "Julie," said he, "wear this for my sake." With a pen knife he graved on the cover, clumsily enough it is true, these words, "The Emperor to his little friend Julie." He sometimes amused himself in giving this child a lesson in drawing from the surrounding mountain scenery, with the most laughable whimsical figures and objects interspersed.—His predilection for his child is extraordinary. She had nothing interesting in her person, and was in capacity, rather below the average of little girls of her age. The 2d of April he was observed to be seriously indisposed. He rose early and walked in the garden. He, after a few minutes, sat upon a bank apparently faint. Montholon went up to him and asked him if he was taken ill. "Yes," said he, "I feel nausea and a sick stomach, the *avant couriers* of death." Count Montholon smiled.—Bonaparte took his arm and said—"My friend, we must not laugh at death when he is so near us." The little Julie soon appeared with a basket and caught his attention. He brought her into the saloon where breakfast was prepared, and filled her basket with different sweet things, adding a bottle of liquor, with these words—"This is for your father to drink my health." One day he sent for a jeweller to alter and repair some trinkets, and asked him if he could make a silver coffin. The jeweller tried to shift the question.—Bonaparte repeated it—"I shall die," said he, in a few weeks. "God forbid that we should lose your Highness," said the other. "God grant that I may die soon—very soon, returned Bonaparte; I am well convinced that life is not a blessing, but a curse." He then approached a piano, touched the keys for a few moments, producing some vague, but not inharmonious movement—and ended with his favorite air—

O Richard! O mon Roi!  
L'Univers t'abandonne.

He often stretched himself on a sofa opposite the garden windows, and read with a loud voice from Telemachus, or the Henriad. He inquired one day, with great eagerness, whether an English Journal could be procured him. With some difficulty a newspaper was provided. He took it, and glanced over it hastily, and suddenly exclaimed—"Ah Naples! Naples! poor devils—Murat was the bravest king they ever had—but he did not know his subjects. They are all Lazzaroni from the Duke of—down to the lowest beggar!" The morning of the day on which he died, he said—"Death has nothing to frighten me. For 3 weeks death has been the companion of my pillow. Now he is about to embrace me, and bear me away forever."

The vicissitudes of his destiny, and his death on a distant rock, are fearful lessons to the possessors of human power and the wearers of crowns. He who governed Empires died a captive under the dominion of strangers. He who had the monarchy of Europe at his feet, had his requiem chanted only by the genius of the ocean storm, and the cannon sounded his funeral knell.

#### A GHOST.

We copy the following for the benefit of those who deal in the marvellous. It will, perhaps, excite the "special wonder" of the credulous, and may frighten old women and children. We cannot introduce the story better, we believe, than by the following apt quotation from Burns:

Some books are lies from end to end,  
And some great lies were never penn'd;  
E'en ministers, they have been ken'd,  
Great lies and nonsense hail to vend.

And naill' wi' scripture.  
But this that I am gaun to tell,  
Which lately on a night befel,  
Is just as true's the deil's in hell,  
Or Dublin city:  
That e'er he nearer comes oursel  
S' a muckle pity.

Extract from the *Marylandische Teutsche Zeitung*, of Jan 16th, 1822.

Perhaps many of our readers are acquainted with the history of the ghost of the Castle of Schneller, which according to the multiplied records of the inhabitants of that part of Germany, is commonly heard before the breaking out of heavy wars. An article of the *Journal of Frankfurt*, of the 16th of Aug. 1821, informs that the same had again made its appearance. The article is as follows:

Erbach, in Odenwald, Aug. 14.

The castle Spitt has again begun his expedition from Schneller to Rotenstein. The event took place in the night of the 8th to 9th Aug. From the recorded accounts that were, as usual, taken on that subject, the following is transcribed:—A little before midnight, a frightful noise was heard in all the surrounding country, which appeared to come from the ruins of the castle of Solmeller; with every second the tumult increased, and a sound similar to the thunder of cannon was distinctly heard; soon after, a noise, as if a train of artillery, baggage-waggons, and such like heavy carriages, by hundreds were passing in full gallop; in the meantime, a noise was heard in the air, as if every storm and the most tremendous hurricane were to lose to rage, and yet not the least commotion was perceived, even in the smallest trees. In the midst of the tumult, it appeared as if thousands of voices were crying out hurrah! and hallo! and among these sounds were heard trumpets, alternating with the noise of drums and of dreadful howling and barking of dogs; but the neighing of horses and the rattling of arms were the most distinctly heard.

The united inhabitants of all the adjacent villages, viz:—those of Oberkeinsack, Langen, Broback, Heinsack, Bellstein, Grundback, Eberbach, Obergering, Kirchburt, Reicholzheim, witnessed this frightful spectacle, which lasted almost two full hours, and at last became so bad, that every wish to hear or see it ceased; the hellish noise was even heard at Ashholder and Wolbach. All the inhabitants of that neighborhood declare, that never any thing like this was heard before; and those of Oberkeinsack, who have often heard the expedition of the spirit of Schneller's castle, declare, that the former ones can by no means be compared to the present, and that nothing else was expected then the approaching end of the world. On former occasions nothing was seen; but on this, after the noisy army had entered Rotenstein, a blood red cross, surrounded on all sides by a fiery horsemen, and a great many black clouds, in the shape of coffins, were seen towards the east, which, finally, dissolved into blood, and a stream of fire, which seemed to carry on and hurry all in its torrent, and disappeared with a most extraordinary crash, such as if mountains were falling down; after which the sky appeared serene, and the stars shone with their brightest lustre. Let this be what it will, such an extraordinary apparition, remains at any rate a most frightful event, of which more than one thousand people have been both ear and eye witnesses; and though it should not announce the approach of the last day, it certainly indicates dreadful things to come, and for which we may look, with awful expectation. How long the ghost will remain at Rotenstein, time only will tell.—[Pro-di-gi-ty:]

Mr. Bruce of Frederick, a few evenings ago, in the *Maryland Legislature* made this observation—

A book, Sir, (the New Testament) has been made to bear upon this question, that never fails to fill me with the profoundest reverence and the deepest veneration—a book of infinitely more value than all other books that ever were written—and were the question put to me whether I would take this and exclude all others, and so vice versa, I would unhesitatingly draw it to my bosom. It is the only source of pure morality, the only light to guide the dark and wandering mind of man; and without which he would be like the mariner upon the stormy and tempestuous ocean, bereft of chart and compass. Pity it is, the world should be so much in ignorance of the rich treasures which lie embodied there; and sir, if there is any thing of respectability, any thing estimable or of

worth about me, I trace it to that fountain. It raises man above his fallen nature, enables and gives him a dignified, commanding attitude, and though surrounded by all the calamities this world could heap together, he would be great amidst the ruins, and calm—yet suffering claim your admiration and love.—A more boundless legacy was never left to man. I speak it as I have found it.—Pat.

#### ENGLISH METHODIST MISSIONS.

Mr. Shaw, a Methodist Missionary at Cape Town, South Africa, has obtained permission from the Governor to erect a building for public worship, and for a day school among the slaves; 1307 have been already subscribed on the spot for the purpose. The number of children and ignorant adults that attend the Sabbath and evening schools has greatly increased, and rendered such a measure necessary for their accommodation. A promising missionary field is here opened.

From all the Missionary stations in the West Indies, the latest accounts are encouraging. Sabbath schools, and in some instances week day schools are established by the missionaries, and are well attended. The civil authority is kind. Owners of slaves are becoming more and more sensible of the value of religious instruction to their negroes, and instances of hopeful conversation are not unfrequent.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fairlee, Vt. to his father in Connecticut.

I will, at the close of my letter, give you a short sketch of the state of religion around us, as I expect it will be interesting to you. In Lyme, there is a great reformation in all quarters of the town. In Thetford, there is about three hundred under serious impressions, and two hundred hopefullly converted. They have meetings every night in the week—usually four hundred meet at one house—as many again as can get in.—It appears to be among all denominations of people they all meet together without any jarings; and the chief inquiry is—what shall we do to be saved?

I suppose such a time has not been known since Whitfield's day. The first of the reformation in Thetford took its rise among the Calvinistic Baptists, but spread among all denominations. There is something of reformation in this town, and also in Bradford.

#### THOU MUST DIE.

When we bring to mind this awful sentence which has been passed upon every creature inhabiting this ball of earth how insignificant appear these low pursuits which agitate the rolling race of men.—He who has been for a series of years building airy castles, and preparing for future years of enjoyment—who has been filling his barns with plenty and stores with abundance;—how is he astonished, when of him is sent this awful summons! His proud projects vanish into emptiness, and more worthless than chaff appear those vast regions of grandeur which had called forth all the energies of his mind.—Not so the Christian, who

"Hast made the statutes of the Lord  
His study and delight."

To him death comes not unlooked for; he knows it is the lot of our frail nature, and he rejoices in it as the road to blessedness. Sustained by the hope of glory, he smokes not under the redings of pain—the agonies of disease are considered as the price of his passport to a happier state; and, resigned he receives the cup of affliction. The death of the Christian is the revival of faith, those who stand at the bedside—who behold him shew of the shackles of mortality, his countenance beaming with heavenly smiles, and his lips uttering praise—must surely be convinced that he has followed no "cunningly devised fables"—and even skeptics must be induced to wish, that their latter end might be like his.

1000 bushels Turks Island SALT,  
a Quantity of Liverpool DITTO.  
2 tons Swedish IRON

At wholesale or retail, by

RICHARD CRIST.

February 22, 1832.—4w348.

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